TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have all letters or figures plain and distinct

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

MILTIADES TURNS ASTRONOMER. Professor Miltiades Peterkin Paul,

F. R. S., LL. D., X. Y. Z., and all, With his grandfather's spectacles set on hi nose,

And a long piece of stove-pipe (that blackened his clothes In the most shocking manner) with left arm

hugged tight. While an old wooden saw-horse was clasped

in his right-In fact, in complete scientific array, Might have been seen, one afternoon, making

his way With all possible speed toward a small knoll that stood

In the South Meadow Lot, near the edge of the wood.

At length, with his traps having climbed to the summit Of the knoll (and the view was most excellent from it)

He planted his saw-horse with scrupulous And, laying the stove-pipe across it, cried

'There! There's a telescope, fine as you ever set eyes

I can just sit here with it and sweep the horizon.

Let me see. Yes; I guess now it points about right. We will ascertain what constellation's in sight."

So, the telescope pointing straight up at the He seated himself on the ground, with his

Applied to the opening. Then, all in a min ute. Ere he really had gotten a good look with in it. He leaped to his feet with a cry of dismay.

"Whew!" he murmured, with awe, "that was one, I should say! Why, it seemed to be all legs, so far's I could

And a terrible monster, too. What could it

In a moment, recovering his courage a bit, Our hero, with caution, took another look

Yes, there it was, still in the sky there --So monstrous it filled up completely the

ring That bounded his vision-so horrid and vast That Professor Miltiades stood quite aghast-Though still be gazed on in a strange fascina-

Never taking his eyes from the queer constellation.

Just then his big brother came into the lot, So Miltiades called him at once to the spot. "I wish, John Henry Jack, you would come here," cried he,

"And tell me what this constellation can be. I am sure 'tis a most unaccountable sight, With its great ugly legs, and its skin black as

That it's Cancer, the Crab, I have scarcely a Though I do not quite see what the creature's about."

So John Henry Jack, wondering what it could

That his brother had found in the sky, came But the moment the object encountered his

gaze, he Jumped up and stood laughing as if he were "Well!" cried he, "Herr Professor, I really

You appear to be very far-sighted to-day. Why, your cluster of stars of such uwonted

Is-a big spider, spinning its web in the pipe! -John Brownjohn, in Wide-Awake.

THE LAND OF SHORT MEMORIES.

George meant to be a good boy, but he very seldom did any thing that he was told to do. He nearly always forgot it. Once, when his sister May was very sick, he was sent after some medicine for her. So he started in a great hurry; but he met Fred Smith with his dog, and Fred coaxed him to go and coast "just once" down the long Red Hill. Then he forgot all about May and the medicine until it was quite dark, and he felt so sorry and ashamed that he ran home and crept up the back stairway to bed, hungry and lonely and cold.

By and by, he fell asleep, and when he awoke he was in a new and strange place. He found himself in a house which was only partially covered by a roof, and the rain came through the uncovered part and dropped upon his bed. Georgie sat up and looked around him. There was a fire-place in the room, besides some wood and kindlings, which the poor, shivering little fellow eyed very wistfully, thinking that some one might perhaps light a fire. It was very chilly, and his teeth chattered. There was a wee old woman sitting in the chimney-corner, and Georgie spoke to

"What is it you want, Jimmie?" she

"Will you please tell me what your name is, and where I am?" he asked. "My name-well, really, I forget it just now," she replied, "but you are in the Land of Short Memories-that, I am aware of!"

"But what shall I call you?" asked

"Oh, call me Mite! That will do as well as any other name till you forget it, Henry."

" My name is Georgie." "Is it? Well, I will try and recollect it. 'Tom,' you said it was, didn't

you?" "No, I didn't!" retorted Georgie, getting cross with the old lady, for he

thought she meant to tease him. "There, there!" cried Mite; "the

doctors said you must not get excited, or else that you must, I forget which. Do you want any thing to eat?" "Yes, I should like to have some

"I will make you some," said she. "I have a nice fire here, or I should have, only that I seem to have forgotten to light the kindlings."

While she was bustling around, busy with the gruel, Georgie lay quite still, looking out where there was no roof, at the blue sky, which he could now see, for it had ceased raining.

"Why don't you have the roof cover the whole of your house?" asked Georgie of the old lady.

"The rest of the roof is somewhere around," said she. "I guess the workmen forgot to put it on. Now, here is your nice gruel already for you."

"Why, it is cold!" exclaimed the disappointed Georgie, who was quite hun-

"Sure enough, I forgot to boil it!" said the old lady.

"And I don't see any thing in the bowl but water!"

"Dear me! Dear me!" said Mite "I must have forgotten to put any meal

Georgie now began to cry.

"Don't cry, don't cry, Johnnie," said Mite. "I will boil a chicken for you by and by, if I don't forget it. Here are the doctors coming to see you now, and you must sit up and talk with them."

Pretty soon two doctors came in, and one of them asked Mite if she felt better to-day.

"Yes, I think I do," said she.

"Did you take the medicine I ordered for you?" asked the other doctor.

"I suppose I did, but I don't remember," answered Mite. Then the doctors felt her pulse, looked at her tongue, and said she must take some salts, and went away. When they had gone, Georgie began to cry more loudly than

"What is the matter, Fred?" demanded Mite.

"My name is not Fred, I tell you!" screamed Georgie.

"Never mind; I always forget your name, so I call you by any thing I can think of. But tell me what makes you "Why, I am sick, and I thought the

doctors were coming to see me!"

"Bless my stars!" exclaimed the old lady, "sure enough, I was not the one that was sick! I meant to have remembered and told the doctors that they came to see you; but I forgot it when they looked at my tongue. I'll

run after them and call them back!" So away went Mite, and was gone ever so long. When she came back, she said she could not find the doctors anywhere, and every body had forgotten where they lived, so that no one could go after them. "I'm sorry," said Mite, "but it can't be helped, for you know we live in the Land of Short Memories."

Then Georgie cried still more bitterly. "I wish I could go home," he said. "I am sure I shall die here! I wish I could go home! I would never forget to mind mother again!"

As soon as he had said this, he heard a familiar voice pleading, "Ma, mayn't I go for Georgie's medicine? I won't forget to bring it!"

Georgie turned slowly in his little bed and saw his sister May. Next, his eyes rested on his mother, who looked very pale and thin, but sweet and smiling.

"Oh, ma, have I come back to you?"

he cried, with a sigh. "We hope so, Georgie," replied his mother. "You have had a bad fever, just like May's, and been very sick, but you soon will get well now."

"Did May die, because I forgot her medicine?" "No. Father came home and got it

for her: she is well now, and has helped take care of you." "Mother," said Georgie, very earnestly, "I am going to try not to forget

things any more!" And Georgie did try. When he became well, and was sent upon errands, he always thought of Mite, and the gruel, and the doctors, and the Land of Short Memories, where he went in his feverdreams, and he was cured of the very bad habit of forgetting his duty.—S. S.

Colt, in St. Nicholas. The Queen's Grenadiers.

If you think the Grenadier guards are great big six-footers, ferocious in appearance and calculated to make little boys fall on their knees and howl with terror, you are more mistaken than you ever were about any thing. They are ordinary-sized young men; nearly all have light hair, blue eyes and very rosy cheeks. Any of them who can raise a little mustache are allowed, under the British Constitution, to do so, but all are obliged to shave every day, and I believe twice on Sundays. They are also obliged by the law to carry, when walking about the streets, either with or without their sweethearts, a very short cane; to wear on the side, not the top of their heads, a round cap four inches in diameter, and to have their hair brushed in a peculiar way, such as we used to call "cow-lick." When on duty they wear an enormous bear-skin capalways rather on the back of their heads, which gives them a silly look, as you can imagine. So far from being ferocious, they are a remarkably amiable, good-natured set of young men, and for all the world make you think of a lot of good young curates dressed up in bobtailed red coats. They march and drill almost as well as some of our volunteer regiments, and their music as a general thing is no worse than many of the country bands that visited Philadelphia during the Centennial .- London Cor. Philadelphia Bulletin.

DURING the excessive cold many Paris theaters closed their doors

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

State Auditor's Annual Report. On the 12th State Auditor Thomas Holladay completed his annual report and sub-

mitted it to the Governor. Below will b

found all its essential points: Hon. John S. Phetps, Governor of Missouri:
Sir-I have the honor to submit herewith my
annual report of the transactions of this effice
for the year ending December 31, 1879. It is
gratifying to say the State's finances are in a
much healthier condition than was anticipated, the receipts into the Treasury far exceeding the most sanguine expectations,
while the current expenses will be in the future, by the retrenchments inaugurated by
the Legislature, diminished. The year 1879 ture, by the retrenchments inaugurated by the Legislature, diminished. The year 1879 was the most prosperous since 1873.

In my report rendered to you April 11, 1879, for the quarter ending March 31, 1879, I called attention to the fact that the assessment of the general property as returned by the assessors and equalized by the State Board had depreciated \$55.973,317, as compared with 1878, estimating the Counties of Boone, Miller and New Madrid (their returns not then being in) at their assessment for the previous year and

New Madrid (their returns not then being in) at their assessment for the previous year, and that this would cause a reduction in the State revenues from that cause of \$223,894.86 per annum, or \$447,789 72 for the two years.

In a subsequent report, made to the Legislature, I rendered a like estimate, basing my conclusions on the decreased amount of taxes for 1879 that would be charged against the Collectors. When the tax-books were made up, after corrections and adjustments by the up, after corrections and adjustments by the County Boards of Equalization, the actual result was as follows:

Amount of State revenue and State

Decrease in 1879 as compared with

1878. \$248,025 74 The assessment of real estate was made once in two years, except in St. Louis, com-mencing the 1st day of August, 1872. It was supposed this rule would be adhered to in the revised revenue law, consequently the as-sessment of the landed property for the taxes of 1879 would be the basis for 1880, and that owing to the then continued depression of owing to the then continued depression of all industries, there would be no material enhancement in the annual assessment of personal property. The total receipts from revenue seurces in 1878 were \$2.752,220 66, and in 1879 \$2,683,888 33, being a falling off of \$68,332 33. When the said \$248,025 74 of a reduction in the amount of taxes on the tax books of 1879 is taken into consideration, it become evident that there has been a larger per cent of current taxes collected in proportion to amounts charged to the Collectors than usual. Besides, there has been an increase in the colsides, there has been an increase in the collections of back and delinquent taxes, stimu-lated by the decisions of the Supreme Court. The following is a comparative showing of

the amounts of tax charged: FOR 1878.

State revenue and interest on cur-rent books......\$236,021,570 On railroads, bridges, and telegraph companies...... 10,448,606 \$246,470,176

FOR 1879. State revenue and interest on cur-companies 11,170,804

\$222,389,800 Reduction on tax books, \$248,025 74, and an increase on railroads, bridges, and telegraph companies of \$7,221 08. CRIMINAL COSTS.

Costs in criminal cases which accrued in 1878 amounted to \$201,722 97. Warrants to the amount of \$160.678 35 were issued, and the deficiency of \$41,014 62 came over; \$249,850 82 of warrants were issued last year, embracing the said \$41,014 62. By excluding this last amount it will be found that the costs were \$208,836 20, making an excess over 1878 of \$7,113 23. On your special recommendation the Legis lature provided in the revision that board bills in felony cases should be paid by the counties. Mileage of witnesses was reduced from 8 to 5 cents, and the per diem was also reduced as well as certain fees of the clerks. Grand larceny was raised to \$30. All of these will decrease the demands against the State

Treasury thousands of dollars annually. The following exhibits the condition of the revenue fund, to-wit:

By balance Jan. 1, '79... By transfer from Li-brary fund...... By proceeds from sale of \$250,000 of renewal rev. bonds in June.. By receipts from reve-1,443,603 49 To transfer to school moneys, being % of receipts for school year ending March 31 \$328,255 18 warrants...... 1,414.583 19

To balance..... 79,220 40 Total.....\$1,822,058 77 \$1,822,058 77 By balance Jan. 1, 1880..... 579,220 40 On June 1, 1877, there were issued \$250,000 of On June 1, 1877, there were issued \$250,000 of 6 per cent. revenue bonds, running for two years, but owing to the inability of the revenue fund to meet their payment at maturity, the loan was continued two years longer. If the balance of \$79,220 40 is deducted from the \$250 000, the revenue fund would be in arrears \$176,779 60 on that account. It will be observed that the balance in this fund, after paying all outstanding warrants, is \$41,004 58 less than January 1, 1879. The revenue fund was overdrawn that is, the warrants were in excess of drawn, that is, the warrants were in excess of the receipts, as follows:

On July 1 142,727 11
On August 1 179,305 92
On September 1 200,878 49
On October 1 232,278 84
On November 1 232,278 84 STATE INTEREST FUND.

The following is the condition of the State

By balance Jan. 1, 1879.... By receipts..... To transfer to school moneys to pay interest on \$900,000 school certifi-

1.000 00

By balance Jan. 1, 1880......\$377,992 63 This fund owes the sinking fund \$249,000, which will leave a balance of \$128,992 63, against will leave a balance of \$128,092 63, against \$156,039 79 January 1, 1879, being a decrease of \$27,047 16. I thought the sum of \$249,000 should have been transferred to the sinking fund for the purpose of closing up the account, although it could not be applied to the reduction of the bonded debt during the year, as a reference to section 81 of the act approved May 16, 1879, page 255, will disclose. That section provides, whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to purchase one or more bonds. vides, whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to purchase one or more bouds, the Fund Commissioners shall call in for payment a like amount of the option bonds, known as five-twenties, or they may invest the same in State bonds, but in no case shall they purchase or redeem any bonds at a higher rate than their face value. As the option on the five-twenties does not begin to run until the 1st of next May, none of them could be called in and redeemed, and as Missouri bonds commanded a high premium, reaching 6 per cent, aside from accrued interest, none could be purchased at their face value.

[Following the above is a list of balances in the several funds-after paying all outstanding debts-heretofore published.]

A requisition on the Governor of New the rendition of one of the gang who, on the souri Greenback paper a gold brick which turned out to be common clay.

THE owner of a Boston arboretum. takes on a beautiful polish.

AGRICULTURAL.

to impress upon all dairymen some idea floors, so that the birds could stand upof what is necessarily classed under the right without discomfort. Ample prohead of cleanliness in the dairy. The visions should be made for ventilation, stable must be clean, free from manure and means should be provided for supand all offensive odorous matter, and plying food and water. With cars built enough sawdust, dry dirt, plaster, or expressly for the purpose, the expense other effective absorbent and deodorizer of shipping a given weight of fowls used to remove all disagreeable smells. would be but little greater than for an The stable must be well ventilated, and equal weight of hogs, sheep or beeves. the cows have plenty of fresh pure air On arriving at the point of destination, to breathe. This must be, in summer the birds should be let out in spacious or winter, as foul air, as well as foul yards, a part of which should be covfood, will taint the whole system of the ered. In these yards they should be alcow and impart its odor and flavor to lowed to recuperate before they are the milk. Air, food and drink must be killed. This would greatly improve pure, and the surroundings clean and their appearance and condition, and add sweet. If this is not the condition under much to their market value. Fowls which the cow is kept, then there is not shipped a hundred miles or more are in sufficient cleanliness in this part of the no condition for the market when they dairy. Very seldom do we see a stable arrive at it. They should be allowed that even approximates this degree of rest to recover from the fatigue of the cleanliness. Yet this is indispensable, journey, and food that will cause them as surely as the milk is made of, and to fatten rapidly. At present no farm flavored by, what the cow eats, drinks, product is marketed with so poor adand inhales, and as milk absorbs the vantage to all the parties interested as odors of the atmosphere with which it poultry .- Chicago Times. comes in contact.—Exchange.

VEGETABLE FOOD FOR POULTRY .-Any of the roots—as potatoes, ruta-Poultry Yard.

is three or four times that required for iron), used in dyeing, tanning and the pork or beef. Dressed fowls are perish- manufacture of ink and Prussian blue, able articles which must be sold soon and sulphuric acid. after they reach their destination or Rags are now recognized as such a they are worthless. Indeed, many of valuable commodity that in some counthem are of little value when they are tries their export is forbidden by Govreceived if they were forwarded in or- ernment; nevertheless, from one source dinary freight cars when the weather or another the paper-makers of England was quite warm. If the temperature alone import annually some 18,000 or is sufficiently cold to freeze them their 20,000 tons of linen or cotton rags, and market value is diminished. The ap- collect large quantities at home. These by keeping it under the most favorable cleanliness, as may be imagined; some circumstances, and its value as an arti- of the English ones require no bleaching cle of food is very likely to be at all, while those of Italy bear away impaired. Experience shows that the palm for dirt. Old sails are made it is ordinarily best to ship beeves into the paper used for bank-notes, so it and hogs alive. Still dressed is said, and old ropes reappear as brown hogs and beef do not rank among per- paper; but many other things besides ishable articles because they may be cured flax, hemp and cotton are now used in and packed if there is little demand for the manufacture, and paper is made them in a fresh condition. There are and remade over and over again. Not fowls than live hogs and beeves. The there are plenty of persons ready to buy former require as much care in dressing it, and if not good enough for remanuin order to meet the demands at the facture as paper, it can always be conmarket as the latter. Much of the poul- verted in papier-mache, no matter what try that comes to market is dressed so its color or quality. Cuttings of paper poorly that it is sold for less than its severed by bookbinders, pasteboard real value. As much skill is required to makers, envelope cutters, pocketbook dress poultry properly as to dress hogs makers and paper-hangers are readily and beeves. Fowls are chiefly brought bought up; and so, too, are tons' weight to a class of customers who are fastidi- of old ledgers and account books by the ous. If they are not dressed in a man- papier-mache manufacturer, together ner to render them attractive they will with old letters and any other paper not purchase them. For fowls to pre- rubbish, giving a pledge that all shall York was issued by Gov. Phelps recently for sent their best appearance they should be promptly consigned to destruction in not be dressed more than one day be- his large vat; and out of this hetero-St. Louis bridge, sold the editor of a Mis- fore they are exposed for sale. The ap- genous assemblage he produces a subpearance of beef, pork, and mutton is stance so hard and firm and durable not injured by their hanging several that it has been suggested as suitable days in a suitable room. But fowls, es- for making soldiers' huts and even ships. in order to prove that the ailantus tree pecially turkeys and chickens, com- Chambers's Journal. s not really worthless, has put on exhi- mence to look uninviting shortly after bition a table made of the wood. It is they are dressed. Many marketmen a pale straw color, with dark lines di- are so well aware of this that they do viding the annual layers of growth, and not ordinarily dress fowls till they are ordered by customers. It would be greatly to the advantage of producers, MISS JENNIE ARMSTRONG is a young shippers, dealers, and consumers if this lady of Ogdensburg, N. Y., who is whis- practice of sending fowls to martling herself to fame and possibly for- ket alive became general. To accomgift is described as simply wonderful. expressly for the purpose of carrying chronic state of interruption.

fowls, as they now are for carrying various kinds of live stock. The poultry-KEEP THE STABLE CLEAN.—We need cars should be provided with five or six

Valuable Rubbish.

Turning from nature's process to those bagas, turnips, carrots, etc., when boiled of man, we find that he is doing his and mixed with corn and rye meal- best, however clumsily, to follow the ditions are in communication. Good make an excellent and economical daily thrifty example that she sets him. For food for poultry. In this form fowls are many and many a year no doubt the fond of the diet, and it works very kind- pine tree shed its pointed, needle-like They have perfectly resisted all fatigues ly with them. Most experienced breed- leaves in the Silesian forests, and there ers think it necessary to dole out dry they were left to decay and turn into grain only to their chickens, generally mold at their leisure, until M. Pannewhole corn, from year's end to year's witz started a manufactory for convertend; and where large numbers of fowls tng them into forest-wool, which, beare kept it is often considered too trou- sides being efficacious in cases of rheublesome to supply cooked vegetables for matism when applied in its wooly state, fowl stock, the dry-feed system being can also be curled, felted or woven. the handiest, of course. But there is Mixed with cotton, it has even been used nothing that is so great a help to the for blankets and wearing apparel. The poulterer, first and last, either in the history of gas-making best shows the cost or through the benefits to be de- value of "rubbish." To begin with: rived to the stock, as a regular feed ev- The coal which yields most gas is what of the palm-tree having induced the ery day of cooked vegetables. We have is termed "cannel" coal, and is now natives to plant oil palm; in the place tried this practically for years, and we worth from 25 to 30 shillings a ton or of forests.-Christian inion. have found it highly advantageous, as more; where fifty years ago, before the compared with any other method of introduction of gas, it was looked upon feeding. There are other kinds of veg- as almost worthless. In distilling coal etables also which are quite as valuable for gas, a liquor is produced, which for as are the roots mentioned for use a long time was so great an inconveniamong poultry, in their season. The ence to the gas companies that they acleaves of turnips or carrots, raw cab- tually paid for permission to drain it bages at any time of the year, green into the common sewers as the simplest corn in the ear, etc., may be given to way of getting rid of it. This gas poultry freely, and these will all be rel- liquor contains salts of ammonia, toished. But if at least one-half of all the gether with naphtha and tar, and the food given them be of some sort of veg- tar is now made by repeated distillation itin' etable and green, fowls will constantly to yield pitch, benzole, creosote, carbe found in better thrift and finer condi- bolic acid, the substance known as partion than when fed in any other way .- affine and aniline. It seems strange ever have been thrown away as useless: MARKETING POULTRY.-With all the still stranger is it to learn that we de- in de crib. improvements that have been made dur- rive from one of these waste substances ing the past twenty years in the ship- the whole series of beautiful colors ment of live stock and dressed meats called aniline dyes. Naphthaline is anthere has been very little progress in the other residuary product, by a novel ap- de dance. methods of marketing poultry. The plication of which it is said that the exceedingly low price which farmers light-giving properties of gas may be w'at lay de aig. often receive for fowls, the large ex- enhanced fourfold, at a very trifling pense attending marketing, and the bad cost. But the uses to which the waste from over de fence. condition of a large proportion of the liquor of the gas-works may be poultry seen in most cities are all evi- put are not yet exhausted; for dences that a change is necessary for not only is it turned to account itself, but the good of all parties. During a con- combined with the slaty shales found siderable portion of every winter dressed among the coal, which were also at one elickens sell for less in this market than time a source of perpetual annoyance, dressed hogs or beef. The cost of it yields alum-used in the manufacture marketing them, including packages, of paper and preparation of leather; freight or expressage, and commissions, copperas or green vitriol (sulphate of

pearance of dressed poultry is injured rags are of very varying degrees of greater advantages in shipping live a scrap of paper need be wasted, for

drink so much of it that alcoholism is a commom disease there.

tune. She has the most artistic puck- plish the desired end, however, it will one mountain of snow; trains, steamerer probably of any girl known. Her be necessary to have cars constructed boats and telegraphs have been in a

now that these valuable products should | ter fight.

REV. JOHN G. BRADY, who has returned from a stay of two years in Alaska, says that the natives have for some days to come .- Eureka (Nev.) learned how to make "a ruinous intoxicating liquor" from molasses, and they

SWITZERLAND is this winter almost

Progress of African Discovery.

Lieutenant Cambier, chief of the first expedition sent to Africa by the International African Association (founded by King Leopold, of Belgium), recently arrived at Karema, on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika. He has obtained from the King of Fipa a piece of land, where the first station will be formed. It was Stanley who designated this place as suitable for the colony now to be founded. Karema is situated in the angle of a quiet bay, and the Vouafipas, who inhabit that coast, seem to be peaceful negroes, and amenable to reason. M. Cambier reached Karema alone. This expedition originally comprised seven white travelers (including four lieutenants, two doctors and a naturalist); three died, one had to return to Europe to avoid the same fate, and two, alarmed at the difficulties ahead, retired from their engagements. M. Cambier, undiscouraged by these deaths and desertions, the treachery of Mirambo, or the bad will of the Arabs, pushed on and reached his object. A second expediton is en route to join him, headed by Captain Popelin. These have also had a cruel experience in the African climate. They have been recovering from fever at Inpwapwa, and the chiefs of the two expeaccounts are given of the Indian elephants used in the second expedition. and privations, continuing sometimes forty-two hours without water, and thirty-one hours without eating, and marching 27 1-2 hours loaded with more than 500kg. each.

With reference to the discovery of the sources of the Niger MM. Zwifel and Moustler have traversed the Hokko and Limbah countries, which, covered with forests on Winwood Reade's visit ten years ago, were now found very little wooded, the demand for the oil almonds

Uncle Remus's Home-made Proverbs.

Dem w'at eats kin say grace. Ole man Know-All died last year. Better de gravy dan no meat 'tall. Tater-vine growin' w'ile you sleep. Hit takes two birds fer ter make a

Ef ver bleedzd ter eat dirt, eat clean

Tarrypin walk fast 'nuff fer ter go vis-Empty smoke-house makes de pullet

W'en coon take water he's fixin' fer

Corn makes mo' at de mill dan it does Good luck says: "Op'n yo' mouf en shet yo' eyes."

Fiddlin' nigger say hit's long ways ter Rooster makes mo' racket dan de hin

Meller mush-million hollers at you Nigger wid a pocket-han'kcher better

be looked atter. Youk'n hide de fire, but w'at you gwyne do wid de smoke?

Rain crow don't sing no chune, but youk'n 'pen' on 'im. Ter-morrow may be the carridge.

driver's day fer plowin'. Hits a mighty deaf nigger dat don't hear de dinner-horn. Hit takes a bee fer ter git de sweetness

out'n de hoar-houn' blossom. Ha'nts don't bodder longer hones' folks, but you better go 'roun' de grave-

Sliding Down a Mountain.

yard .- Atlanta Constitution.

The trail leading to the Matamoras mine is both steep and narrow, and winds along the side of Prospect Mountain from the base to almost the summit. In places the descent from it is very precipitous, falling off almost perpendicularly for a distance of two and three hundred feet. Several pack-mules have been killed by being pushed off at these points, but no accident has ever happened to the hardy miner and prospector who pass over it until yesterday, and this fortunately was not a fatal one. The snowfall had almost obliterated the pathway, making it particularly dangerous, and when James Ahearn attempted to make the ascent yesterday he was forced to grope his way blindly, trusting to his knowledge of the route to carry him over safely. It was not sufficient, however, for when about half way up he slipped from the icy crust, and before he could recover himself he was traveling down the side of the mountain at a rate of speed only equaled by a meteor. While the snow was the immediate cause of Ahearn's disaster, it was also his salvation, for it not only preserved him from contact with the rocks as he plunged down, but received him in its soft embrace at his stopping place, some 250 feet from the point of departure. As it was, his clothes were rent and torn, so was his skin in sundry places, and, while no bones were broken, there were aggregate bruises that will painfully remind him of his experience

RICE BATTER CAKES. -Beat well together one cup cold boiled rice, one pint flour, one teaspoonful salt, two eggs previously beaten light and milk suffi cient to make a tolerably thick batter.

A MAN with a wheelbarrow carries all